

Aditya Anubosh Sahu, class - VI, Sec-B

WORKSHEET

CLASS: VI

SUB: HISTORY

CHAPTER: 1-4

Answer the following questions:

1 mark

- Q1. Who was Megasthenese?
- Q2. What do you mean by artefacts?
- Q3. What is Civilisation?
- Q4. Who was the writer of Arthashastra?
- Q5. What is a peninsula?
- Q6. What is a Timeline?
- Q7. What does timeline show?
- Q8. What is archaeology?

2 marks

- Q9. What were the developments made in the Middle stone age?
- Q2. Which civilisation is called as Bronze Age civilisation and why?
- Q3. What do you know about the seals of the Indus civilisation?
- Q4. What is meant by division of labour?

3 marks

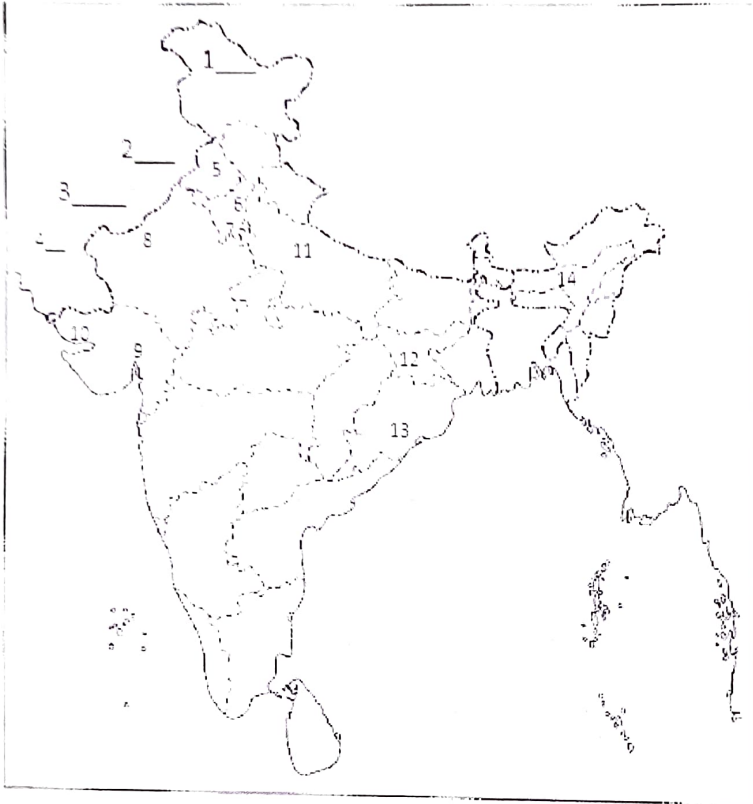
- Q5. What is the significance of discovery of wheel?
- Q6. "During Neolithic Age, humans changed from hunters and gatherers to farmers and herders." How did this change come about?
- Q7. What type of tools were made by Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic people?
- Q8. What was unusual about the Neolithic houses found at Burzahom, Kashmir?

5 marks

- Q9. Write a note on Great Bath found at Mohenjodaro.
- Q10. Write a detailed note on the nature of town planning in the Indus cities.
- Q11. What type of food eaten, clothes and ornaments worn by the people of Indus civilization?
- Q12. Explain how improvements in agriculture lead to advancements in lifestyle.

MAP SKILL:

Locate the Neolithic sites and Indus cities with the name of present states and countries



- 11) Alangirupur (I) - UP
- 12) Chetand (N) - Bihar
- 13) Kuchai (N) - Odisha
- 14) Daojali Hading (N) - Assam.

Name of the site	Name of the state / country.
1) Burzahom (N)	Kashmir
2) Harappa (I)	Pakistan
3) Mehargarh (N)	Pakistan
4) Mohenjodaro (I)	Pakistan
5) Ropar (I)	Punjab
6) Banawali (I)	Haryana
7) Rakhigadhi (I)	Haryana
8) Kalibangan (I)	Rajasthan
9) Lothal (I)	Gujarat
10) Dholavira (I)	Gujarat

- Q1) Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador to the court of the Chandragupta Mauryan king.
- Q2) The things found in the Archaeological sites are called artefacts.
- Q3) Civilisation is said to occur when a society is in an advanced state of social development.
- Q4) ~~the~~ Kautilya wrote Arthashastra.
- Q5) The seas that surround India from three sides is called peninsular.
- Q6) The time line is one way of depicting events of the past.
- Q7) The timeline shows us at a glance a few major events that occurred over the past millions of years.
- Q8) The main source of information for prehistory, i.e., the time before humans learnt to write, is Archaeology.
- Q9) The developments that happened in Middle stone age or the mesolithic age are:
- In 9000 BCE, the climate became warmer and drier. A greater variety of plants and animals now became available.
 - They started taming animals. The first animal they tamed was a dog.

→ They used large hand axes and spheroids and microliths. The microliths had sharp edges and were typically less than 3cm in size.

Q10) The Indus valley civilisation is called Bronze age civilisation because they started using bronze and they made tools of bronze. They used to ~~make bro~~ to mix copper and tin to make bronze.

Q11) → Seals - Variety of seals have been found from the sites of Indus civilisation.

→ They are of different shapes, but most of them are square or rectangular.

Q12) Division of labour is an economic concept which states that dividing the production process into different stages enables workers to focus on specific tasks.

Q13) → The potter's wheel was used to work clay to make better pots.

→ Heavy objects could be transported on wheels.

→ It improved transport and quickened the pace of development.

Q14) Around 8000 BC, the ice which had covered large parts of the Earth during the Paleolithic and Mesolithic Ages started to melt. The warmer climate encouraged the spread of plants and animals to previously cold regions. People learnt to grow crops of grains, and vegetables. This resulted in the development of agriculture. People also started taming animals as they realised how useful they were.

Q15) Paleolithic Age - they used simple and crude.
Mesolithic Age - they used large hand axes and spheroids, then they used microliths or very small stone tools. (less than 3cm)

~~Neo~~ Neolithic Age - They used heavy tools for digging and levelling the land, Grinding stones for processing cereals and other plant food. Axes to cut down trees and mattocks and they used wooden plough.

~~Q16) The pits were round or oval or a few were rectangular.~~

Q16) They are below ground level. Such dwellings are called pit dwellings. The people dug into the ground with the help of stone tools. They then plastered the sides of the pit with mud. This was the unusual thing about.

the earliest Neolithic houses at Burzahom, Kashmir.

Q17) Archaeologists found a ~~mega~~ rectangular tank made of fired bricks closely fitted together. This they called the Great Bath. The tank was made watertight by a 3cm thick layer of bitumen (tar). Archaeologists are not sure what this structure used for. It might have been used by the people of the city to have a bath before attending important functions and ceremonies. The Great Bath was found in the upper level or ~~to~~ in the citadel.

Q18) The most striking feature of the Indus civilisation was the well-planned nature of its cities. The Indus cities is based on excavations at Mohenjodaro and Harappa. Mohenjodaro was a grid planned city i.e., all the streets cut each other at right angles. It was divided into parts - upper level and lower level. In the upper level it was made with baked brick, and also Archaeologists call this area as citadel or acropolis. In the lower level the common people used to live there.

Q19) → A number of crops were cultivated - cereals like wheat and barley, pulses, oil seeds like mustard and sesame, and millets like bajra, ragi and jowar. Fish, meat, milk, date and fruit were also a part of the diet and do not found much evidence of the cultivation of rice.

→ Men wore flowing lengths of cloth, while the women wore skirts, as you can see from various figurines found in the sites. Both the men and the women seem to have draped a shawl over their shoulders.

→ Both men and women wore ornaments made of gold, silver, faience and beads of semi-precious ~~stones~~ stones like jade, lapis lazuli, carnelian, and agate. Bangles, earrings and necklaces seem to have been popular.

The women used kajal for their eyes and painted their lips, as they do even today.

Q20) With better methods of agriculture, surplus food was ~~produced~~ produced. So people could now devote more time to other activities like leisure and thinking. Writing was invented, art flourished, trade grew, and various inventions and discoveries changed almost every aspect of human existence.